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VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 13 1858.

NUMBER 116.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance. Daily Journal, \$1.00 per week; 4 weeks, \$3.50; 8 weeks, \$6.50; 12 weeks, \$9.50; 3 months, \$24.00; 6 months, \$45.00; 1 year, \$85.00. In Advance. Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies, \$1.00 per week; 4 weeks, \$3.50; 8 weeks, \$6.50; 12 weeks, \$9.50; 3 months, \$24.00; 6 months, \$45.00; 1 year, \$85.00. In Advance. Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies, \$1.00 per week; 4 weeks, \$3.50; 8 weeks, \$6.50; 12 weeks, \$9.50; 3 months, \$24.00; 6 months, \$45.00; 1 year, \$85.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines, one week, \$1.00; one month, \$3.00; three months, \$8.00; six months, \$15.00; one year, \$28.00. Two squares, 20 lines, one week, \$1.50; one month, \$4.50; three months, \$12.00; six months, \$22.50; one year, \$42.00. Three squares, 30 lines, one week, \$2.00; one month, \$6.00; three months, \$16.00; six months, \$30.00; one year, \$56.00.

Each additional square, one-half the above prices. Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one. Annual advertising contracts—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements marked with an asterisk (*) are inserted one month and are not subject to the above rates. Real estate and steamboat advertisements, and advertisements for medicinal, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price. Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices are advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor. No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each subsequent; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin, will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price. Advertising Rates.—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00; each continuation, 50 cents. Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisement of weekly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full rate.

No contract for yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1858.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN: DELIVERED IN LONDON.—This is the title of a volume containing a series of lectures delivered in Exeter Hall before the Young Men's Christian Association from November, 1856, to February, 1857. The volume contains the twelfth and last series of lectures which have been delivered by some of the most eminent men of the British Empire. We have read the lectures with very great interest. The object of them is to promote the spiritual and mental condition of young men. They are marked with a high order of ability, and are pervaded throughout with a deeply moral and religious tone that must be productive of the most enduring good to all young men who will give them a perusal. We heartily recommend these lectures for their noble sentiments, their original conceptions, their practical usefulness, their purity of thought, and their scholarly style. And, in drinking down their rich instruction, we have not been able to repress the reflection how happy it would be for the youth of our country, and for our country itself, if "Young America" would spend the long and precious winter evenings in reading such volumes as these, instead of wasting their time, and consuming their temporal and eternal interest at the gaming-table and the drinking-saloon. The volume can be obtained at the bookstore of A. Davidson, on Third street.

THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S REGISTER FOR 1858.—This invaluable record, as usual, is filled with information which no considerable man of business can afford to be ignorant of, and which, moreover, can be found nowhere else in so lucid and compendious a shape. Besides an immense volume of statistical and other facts, the present number of the Register contains "A Prize Essay on Banking and Bank Architecture," by Granville Sharpe, and "An Essay on Paper Money and Banking," by J. R. McCulloch, Esq., worth, in themselves, the cost of the Annual many times over. We certainly have no occasion to say one word in praise of this work to any intelligent business community. Neither the library nor the counting-room of a merchant or banker is complete without it.

We are not surprised at the indignation of the fire-eaters at the knocking down of Mr. Keitt. He is the peculiar representative of the fire-eating party in the House of Representatives. Of course a blow under his ear was equally a blow under the multitudinous ears of the whole party. Any one fire-eater, in alluding to his fall, may appropriately say to his brother fire-eaters—

"There grow I and all of us fell down
"While 'Gow's' huge fist was 'flourished' over us."

The New York Evening Post, in an article on the disgraceful occurrences in the U. S. House of Representatives, on Saturday morning, says it was rather a pity to knock Mr. Keitt down, for, if his reported behavior was any indication of his bodily condition, he would soon have reached the floor of his own motion.

This may explain the secret of Mr. Keitt's avowed ignorance as to whether he was knocked down or not.

Persons not unfrequently send us marriage notices through the post-office without giving their own names. No notices from such sources can ever get into our columns except through mistake. We have said this so often that we are surprised at its not being more generally understood than it appears to be.

Some of the rich and fashionable ladies of New York not long ago took it into their heads to get up a large ball, at which they all danced in cheap calico. We see from the New York police proceedings that subsequently some women of a lower order, got to be outdone, got up a ball and danced in bare-skirts.

After the Gow and Keitt affair, Mr. Crawford of Georgia said he hoped the House would never meet again. But the House did meet, and Crawford was in his seat. Why didn't he set an example in keeping with the expression of his hope?

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]
TO "A."

And is there, in this love-bewildered world,
One human heart that craves not human love?
That calm could see its life-dream downward hurled
And only say "I will all be right above?"

O, canting hypocrite! life without love?
Aye, human love—there's not one true, high heart
Throbbing beneath yon shining stars above
But would with life itself for sooner part.

Thy easy talking of a love like this,
Fixed in the skies, which gives the bosom calm;
But in one answering heart-throb there's a bliss
Ye would not change for Gilead's mystic balm.

And have not yet felt this? "The earth is bright
And I am earthly, so I love it well;
Though Heaven is holier and full of light,
Yet I am frail and with frail things would dwell."

Again, "Love is not grief nor shame nor sin,"
And if the first sweet draught, 'tween us we taste,
To ashes turn, must the parched soul let in
No other stream that gushes in life's waste?

Should "mould, create" there is a crumbling clay,
As every earnest, soulful spirit knows—
Form it in classic mould—no murky day
'Twill sink into the dust from whence it rose.

I would not chill one heart that trusts in me,
Nor from the path allotted turn away,
But may not sprit, linked by sympathy,
Enjoy an hour's communion at break of day?

I care not though the form I never behold,
If the soul's breathing language answers mine;
The darkened scroll from off my heart is rolled,
And Love's pure essence poured upon its shrine!

And not one spirit in ten thousand here
For finds an echo to the quivering thought;
Its flash of bright intelligence—its tear
With love and fear and hopeful trembling fraught.

And when it is so best, can it be wrong
To clasp but once that hand—exchange one glance
Which might inspire, in heaven's pure realm, a song
Whose notes would fill Eternity's expanse?

If this may never be, oh why was placed
By One All-wise this struggling stream of love
Within the soul, if it might never taste
One answering glimmer from the skies above?

Emily C. Judson.
Mrs. Osmond.

VALENTINES.—The bookstores on Third and Fourth streets were at times crowded yesterday with the young folks to procure valentines. The day falls this year on Sunday (to-morrow). We agree with a contemporary that there is something pleasant in having the privilege of conveying a compliment or a little harmless mischief. A jest or a good-natured personal hit is not out of the way, but the moment a valentine descends to slang or insult, the meanness of the writer becomes so conspicuous that the sting of it is entirely removed. The only sufferers by Valentine's day are the clerks in the post office. It will keep them very busy for a week to distribute and deliver or send off these messages.

CAPTAIN JOHN TRAVIS.—This gentleman, the champion pistol shot of the world, is now in the city on a visit from Louisville, where he has established a fine gallery, and been received with that cordiality and hospitality for which the people of Kentucky are deservedly famed. John looks as well or better than ever, and informs us that he is in course of fitting up a gallery also at Lexington.

Capt. John has returned to our city. His fine gallery here, probably the most perfect one in the United States, is open and filled daily. The experiment is singularly successful.

Capt. Travis will, on Monday, commence giving instructions to those who wish to take lessons in pistol shooting. He can, in an incredibly short time, teach his pupils to beat everybody except himself and each other.

REGULATORS STILL AT WORK.—The Regulators in Noble and some of the adjoining counties in Indiana are still at work among the counterfeiters and horse thieves. A number of arrests were made at Avilla, Lisbon, and that vicinity last week, and a detachment of the Regulators about the same time visited Albion, but the bird flew up. At South Milford, in Lagrange county, they have a large number of the "lifters," "pullers," and "shovers," whose several cases are being duly and considerably attended to. Several women have been arrested in Lagrange, charged with active complicity in the nefarious operations of the gang, particularly in passing counterfeiters.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILL DEFEATED.—A bill passed the Senate last week authorizing the Commercial Bank of Kentucky to establish two additional branches. It came up in the House yesterday, and it will be seen from the following dispatch, was defeated last night, after having been debated all day:

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12, 7 P. M.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
The Commercial Bank bill has been defeated. The vote stood ayes 43, nays 52. The House is still in session.

COUNTERFEITERS.—Three men, severally giving their names as Ahy, Rowland, and Taylor, were brought to Indianapolis on Friday and taken before United States Commissioner Rea on a charge of counterfeiting silver coin. Their attorneys waived an examination. The Commissioner required each one to give bail in the sum of \$2,000 for an appearance at the next term of the United States Circuit Court. The three men are of the gang of counterfeiters arrested by the Noble county regulators.

A man named S. R. Biesenthal, who keeps a jewelry shop on Market street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of felony. It appears that about two weeks ago a Miss Bacon lost a gold locket and chain. A few days ago she called at Biesenthal's establishment and saw her lost articles. He claims to have had the chain a long time and denied that they were Miss B's. She took out a felony warrant against him and he was arrested.

We are under many obligations to Mr. Fish Henry, the Adams messenger on the Lexington route, for a copy of a Cincinnati paper of yesterday; and to Mr. George Washington Wilson, of the same concern, for a St. Louis paper of Thursday evening, received yesterday morning.

NO EASTERN TRAIN AND NO MAIL.—The train of the Jeffersonville Railroad due at 5 o'clock yesterday evening had not arrived at 11 o'clock last night. We had consequently no mail from the East last night. The Eastern mail due yesterday morning failed also.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river had fallen about 2 inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, leaving 5 feet 9 inches water in the canal by the mark. On the falls there were about 3 feet 10 inches. The weather night before last moderated, and yesterday morning it was snowing and thawing some. It continued snowing in the evening, and the weather turned somewhat colder.

There is no Louisville boat to-day for New Orleans, but the Argyle, a good up-river craft, will leave Portland at 10 o'clock this morning. We can safely recommend passengers to Mr. Topping, her clerk, who will use every effort to render passengers comfortable.

The Antelope.—This large and spacious steamer will leave for New Orleans to-morrow morning. The A. has superb accommodations, and Captain Beeler and Mr. Sage, her two chief officers, are gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to travel. The A. passed Evansville last evening and will be at Portland this morning.

The Empress will arrive to-morrow morning. The R. M. Patton will leave for the Tennessee river this evening. She is a fine boat and well officered. Capt. Barnard commands her and Mr. Harvey has charge of the office.

The neat packet Tempest will leave for Nashville this evening. She is a first-class boat, and Captain Parr and Mr. Johnston, the clerk, are first-rate officers.

The new steamer C. W. Sombart, built here for the Missouri river trade, will be down from Madison to-day, for which place she started evening before last to load with lumber, and leave for St. Louis and the Missouri river to-day. The Sombart was built principally for a freight boat, but she has a small and well arranged cabin.

The Diamond, Capt. Holcroft, will leave for Pittsburgh this evening. The D. is a Louisville boat, and has a handsome and well furnished cabin, and is well calculated for carrying freight. We recommend her both to travelers and shippers. Mr. Huston is the clerk.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet, and the Dove will leave for the Kentucky river.

We are indebted to Mr. Vineyard, the gentlemanly clerk of the Emma Dean, for a copy of the manifest.

TOBACCO.—In the last day or two we have noticed in the break at Messrs. Spratt & Harper's warehouse (the Pickett), sales of twenty hogsheads at the following prices: \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9, \$9.50, \$10, \$10.50, \$11, \$11.50, \$12, \$12.50, \$13, \$13.50, \$14, \$14.50, \$15, \$15.50, \$16, \$16.50, \$17, \$17.50, \$18, \$18.50, \$19, \$19.50, \$20, \$20.50, \$21, \$21.50, \$22, \$22.50, \$23, \$23.50, \$24, \$24.50, \$25, \$25.50, \$26, \$26.50, \$27, \$27.50, \$28, \$28.50, \$29, \$29.50, \$30, \$30.50, \$31, \$31.50, \$32, \$32.50, \$33, \$33.50, \$34, \$34.50, \$35, \$35.50, \$36, \$36.50, \$37, \$37.50, \$38, \$38.50, \$39, \$39.50, \$40, \$40.50, \$41, \$41.50, \$42, \$42.50, \$43, \$43.50, \$44, \$44.50, \$45, \$45.50, \$46, \$46.50, \$47, \$47.50, \$48, \$48.50, \$49, \$49.50, \$50, \$50.50, \$51, \$51.50, \$52, \$52.50, \$53, \$53.50, \$54, \$54.50, \$55, \$55.50, \$56, \$56.50, \$57, \$57.50, \$58, \$58.50, \$59, \$59.50, \$60, \$60.50, \$61, \$61.50, \$62, \$62.50, \$63, \$63.50, \$64, \$64.50, \$65, \$65.50, \$66, \$66.50, \$67, 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EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1858.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' REGISTER.—In noticing this excellent work in our paper of Saturday, we inadvertently omitted to mention that it is published by J. Smith Homans, Jr., No. 162 Pearl street, New York. Copies mailed to order. Price \$1 25, postage prepaid.

A NINE DAYS' BATTLE BETWEEN CANNIBALS—HOW THEY COOK AND EAT THEIR ENEMIES.—The Honolulu Advertiser of a late date says:

Manaveve Valley, which lies opposite the bay, does not resemble our Hawaiian valleys. It is not a gentle slope between two hills, but a ravine with steep sides, apparently split out from the mountain. It is, however, one of the largest, most beautiful, and productive of the many glens of Fatubui. This valley has recently been the scene of a protracted war between the neighboring tribes. One of these contests lasted nine days, at the close of which the bodies of the captured dead were eaten. This cannibal custom prevails throughout this group. They do not have a great feast over the human bodies, as is generally supposed to be the case, but the body is cut to pieces on the battle field, and each warrior takes his piece—an arm, a joint, a rib, according to his merit—raises it on his gun over his shoulder and marches home. There he calls his relations together, and they devour the flesh—some cooking it in slices like pork, but most eat it raw. The motive which induces them to eat the bodies of their enemies is revenge; they feel that their revenge is not satisfied until they have tasted of their blood and flesh. When their hatred, anger, and revenge are at the highest point, and their enemy lies dead before them, then it culminates in the fiendish act of eating human flesh, and we may easily imagine that the quivering heart that cringes and grates between their bloody teeth, is the sweetest morsel that a heathen warrior can taste. This cannibalism is confined mostly to the older natives. The younger people appear to be ashamed of the practice, and it is probable that before many years it will be extinct among the Marquesas.

This famous battle of Manaveve, Keketa tells us, lasted nine days. It consisted rather of skirmishing, though shots enough were fired to have killed a regiment. It is quite likely that these simple warriors did their firing with eyes shut, as during the entire contest but one or two persons were killed. The heathen party in this terrible scene entered into a compact with their conquerors, in which hostages were exchanged, but those of the conquered ran away from fear of being devoured, perhaps. A returned to their tribe, who immediately, in the most secret manner, took "bag and baggage" from the soil of their ancestors, and made a hasty retreat to the island of Tahakua. The victors having gained more than they anticipated, but just what they desired, took possession and divided the spoils. This contest was no ancient feud. There were but two points of approach to the valley, one by the mountain pass and one by sea. Never before had the enemy been able to force this narrow passage—a fastness of nature. They had been forced to steal through an aperture worn by the waves through the northern point of the island, from whence they discharged their fire-arrows upon their enemies and retreated. It is now said that the exiles are home sick, that they desire to return, and that there are those of the conquerors who would welcome them back.

THE LATEST "ISM."—The Worcester Transcript gives the following account of a new *ism* called "Restitutionism," which has recently sprung up in Worcester and some other places:

The Restitutionists believe that what man lost in the fall is now beginning to be restored, and that the germ, now confined to their own small number, is yet to bud and flourish till it covers the earth. They are all Restitutionists in one sense—they believe that everything is to come back to its original form and purity. Their Sabbath, therefore, occurs on Saturday, as the original day of worship; and their meetings are held on Friday evening, because it is Sunday eve. They only use the Lord's prayer, as that alone can have efficacy with the Father. To them, or three of them at least, is committed the apostolic gift of tongue; this gift appears to be rather useless, as the words spoken are not only unintelligible to bystanders but to the others who have a like gift till the inward manifestation of the spirit makes it known. They are God's chosen and willing instruments in whom the Holy Spirit now develops himself partially, but through whose instruments the world is soon to be entirely restored. This sect, small in numbers, is strong in the faith and working activity of its members. There are others of like faith in Athol, New Braintree, Springfield, and other places.

As we said before, one of them was arrested yesterday for an assault and battery on his wife. It appeared in evidence that his wife, who was once a believer, had now fallen from grace and therefore must be converted. This for three months he had attempted to do chiefly by threatening, shaking, and tickling her—tickling was his most potent weapon, and even employed till she swooned under his pointed arguments. On Saturday he informed her that unless she was reconverted and believed, she would die within three months. On the next day, being in great fear, she attempted to open the windows to summon the neighbors, when he jerked her back so violently that she swooned. When the door was opened, she was in a corner insensible and moaning, and he was quietly seated in his chair, holding the child and reading the Bible. He was found not guilty, there being no evidence of any attempt on his part to injure her. He made a flaming speech to the court on his prophetic powers and gift of tongue.

A GROWING POLITICAL PARTY.—The Taunton Gazette has the following paragraph relating to three of the Republican members of Congress from Massachusetts:

Hon. H. L. Dawes, of the Eleventh Congressional District, Mr. Thayer, of the Worcester District, and Mr. Davis, of the Salem District, have all been recently called home by their wives to take a look at recent "pledges of affection" with which they have been favored.

MEDICAL.—Dr. Guinier, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier, has just published a letter in the *Abeille Medicale*, in which he describes a peculiar method of stopping the progress of a whitlow in its first stage. A whitlow generally begins with a dull sensation of heat in the affected finger, near the nail; a rose-colored spot marks the seat of disease. At this point, when pressed, is painful; the pain, disappears, and immediately returns after the pressure has ceased. After the lapse of a few hours the pain becomes more permanent, the color darker, and extends over a large space, while the skin is swollen. The pain increases rapidly, but as yet there is no pulsation. This, Dr. Guinier says, is the proper time for applying the remedy. Having slightly wetted the inflamed surface, he passes over the whole of it slowly with a pencil of lunar caustic, for at least a minute, in order to make sure that the influence of the caustic has penetrated through the entire.

The astrate of silver is allowed to dry on the finger. When the skin has become black the cure is complete. The patient feels no pain, not even an itching sensation, during the operation, and a short time afterward the pain of the whitlow disappears, the black skin peels off after a few days, and no trace is left of the disorder. If the operation is performed after the pain has become pulsative, the latter increases after the operation, but the throbs come to the surface in a few hours, and the cure is effected with equal certainty. Dr. Guinier is not sure that his remedy would produce its effect after the commencement of suppuration; at all events the cure requires more time. He ascribes the successful result obtained from nitrate of silver, not to its having destroyed the diseased part (the inflammation is too deeply seated, and the cauterization too superficial for that), but to a revelation or shock given to the part, disturbing its vicious state.

An exchange tells of a man, whose sister told him he had not long to live, and suggested that he might not feel altogether prepared for that event. "Why should I be afraid to die?" he asked, "I never voted a Democratic ticket in my life."

THE TWO ENGLISHMEN.

BY DESMARAIS.

An Englishman has just died in the Rue Gouffier, leaving a will (in favor of a French family) executed by reason of a chain of events so bizarre that they deserve relating.

Forty years ago, on a stormy evening, two Englishmen were wandering up and down the wharves of the Thames, evidently seeking to avoid each other.

Finally, the patience of one being exhausted, he addressed the other with:

"Well, sir, are you going to stay here?"

"Certainly! Why not, pray?"

"Because you bore me!"

"Ah! how so?"

"I want to drown myself."

"So do I! and you bore me equally."

"What are you going to do now?"

"Because I choose; and you, eh?"

"Same reason; so clear out, will you?"

"No, sir! the place suits me; I am out of myself."

They continued to dispute, then to argue, and finally made a mutual confession, by which they discovered that one was bent on suicide from ruin and despair, and the other simply from "the blues."

The latter, however, was determined to finish himself in the particular spot he had selected, and accordingly offered the other his pocket-book (containing a large sum of money), to forego his fatal intention, and leave the place. The poor devil wanted nothing better, and accepted the money instantly; but instead of carrying his life's factor along with him, assuring him that such acts of charity would drive off "the blues" away.

But the "hypocrite" individual was obstinate. "You've got the money," cried he, "now clear out, and let me down at my ease."

"I shan't! If you are still determined to drown, I'll drown with you."

"You can't do it; you've no excuse now."

"Yes, I have; the obstinacy of my benefactor."

New argument, dispute, and finally a victory for the first reclining suicide, who succeeded in dragging the *be blue devil* one away with him, to see the family whose husband and father he had saved by his eccentric charity.

Years passed; the ruined man made a second fortune, and the hero of the "blues" succeeded in amusing himself on the continent. One day he (that is, the latter) related his Thames adventure to the English Ambassador at Paris, and the ambassador told it to the King, Louis XVIII., who was very fond of anecdotes, as every body knows.

The King, who also thought himself a literary genius, was in the habit of furnishing a certain author, named Merville, with dramatic hints occasionally, and hinted the scene of the would-be suicides, among others, one day, in 1817. Merville (whose family name, by the way, was Camus) found it so diverting that he made a farce of it, and it was played the next year as the production of Merville & Co. (Louis XVIII. being the Co.) under the name of "Les Deux Anglais."

However, Englishman No. 1 (the quondam ruined one) did not prosper permanently. Having emigrated to France, he established himself in Paris as a wine-merchant, which resulted in his final failure in 1833, and in his death (without the aid of the Thames this time) two years afterward, leaving a daughter married to a Frenchman, whom he had dealt with commercially, and who yet keeps a wine store in the Chaussee d'Antin.

The Englishman No. 2 (the of the blue devils), meantime, having remained in France since 1817, is the one who has just died in the Rue Gouffier, at the age of 67; and he leaves, by will, two-thirds of his fortune to the heirs of Englishman No. 1, who saved him from suicide—about whom he saved from suicide—forty years ago, one stormy night, on the banks of the Thames.

The bequest is nearly a million! Enough for the wine merchant of the Chaussee d'Antin to stock a tolerable cellar with for his own drinking. Don't you think so?

We obtained these details from the notary who drew the will; so you may consider them as signed, sealed, and sworn to.

PARIS, November 7, 1857.

A LADY COWHIDES A MAN IN A HOTEL FOR INSULTING HER.—About the usual dinner hour yesterday, the Southgate House was the scene of an affair which created no little excitement, and has afforded abundant food for gossip. Several persons were sitting in the office in the hotel, waiting the sound of the gong, when a lady entered from the street, and, walking up to a man in the crowd, drew a covered rapier from beneath her cloak and commenced laying it warmly over his head, face, and shoulders. The attacked party pushed her off and attempted to retreat, when her cloak fell to the floor, exposing to the gaze of the bystanders a six-barreled revolver protruding from the belt of her dress!

After being pushed aside, the woman immediately recovered herself and "went in" again, and continued to lay on the stripes thick and fast, until the party assailed cried, "hold—enough." The lady then desisted from the attack, picked up her cloak, and coolly walked off, apparently well satisfied with the achievement.

The cause of this summary chastisement is thus related by the lady herself, who is a Mrs. E. H. Barry, a lady physician, who has an office on the corner of Sixth and Mound streets. The assailed party is Mr. P. H. Myers, formerly a clerk at the Southgate House. Mrs. B. states that on Tuesday evening last Myers called at her residence, and proposed to employ her as matron in a water cure establishment which was about going into operation; but after discussing the question of salary, duties, &c., he started to take his leave, but on rising he put his arm around her neck and attempted to kiss her—a liberty which the indignantly resented at the time, and then followed the matter up by publicly horse-whipping the offending individual in the office of the Southgate House. This is the statement of the lady herself (but which, we are informed, the gentleman denies). The husband of the lady resides in Cleveland. She came here about a year ago and located for the purpose of practicing her profession. —*Ctn. Gazette.*

Baptism in the Night.—Four infatuated religious converts had a novel baptismal ceremony at a pond on the grounds of Ethan Allen, at Worcester, a little after midnight last Saturday night. A hole was cut in the ice, and two of the men walked into the water, each in his turn immersing the other. Their prayers and songs of praise attracted a watchman to the spot, who inquired what "on earth they were about?" They replied that the wet and dripping individuals who were shivering before them had just become converted and couldn't wait till morning to be baptized!

What kind of bands do young ladies like best? Hus-bands, to be sure.

Why is a tight boot like a wind-mill? Because it grinds the corn.

"You are a little bear, madam." "Sir!" "About the shoulders, I mean, madam."

Advice, says Coleridge, is like snow—the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon—and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of them is satisfied with the moderate use of the glass.

If you observe a gentleman with his arm around the waist of a young lady, it is morally certain that they are not married.

Insults, says a modern philosopher, are like counterfeit money; we can't hinder them being offered, but we are not compelled to take them.

A preacher, walking through a grave-yard, said: "Here lie the dead, and here the living lie."

A gentleman in conversation with Dr. Johnson, having to some usual arguments for drinking, added this: "You know, sir, drinking drives away care, and makes us forget whatever is disagreeable; would not you allow a man to drink for that reason?" Johnson replied, "Yes, sir, if he sat next you."

Madame Lola Montes has sworn before a referee that she was born "in the beautiful town of Limerick," Ireland. But her assertion in the latter breath that she "wasn't present when she was born" essentially weakens the value of her testimony. Several biographical dictionaries affirm that her birthplace was Montrose, Scotland. According to some respectable authorities she drew her first breath in this city. How many places will claim her when dead is a question. But as she was not present when born, the exact truth of the matter is, perhaps, of no great consequence. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

HORRIBLE STATE OF NAPLES.

—The London Journal

draws fearful pictures of the present condition of the Kingdom of Naples. Amid all the horrors of the earthquake, the work of proscription and cruelty to prisoners goes on. A letter to the editor of the *provincia di Basilicata* reported that, during the repeated shocks, eight hundred prisoners, most of whom were unconvicted, were in a state of terror, as their crazy prison threatened to fall and bury them in its ruins. A gallery, which fell, killed three and wounded several of these unfortunates. A room afterwards fell in, but did no mischief. "It is impossible," says the mayor, in an official report to the Minister of the Interior, dated December 18th, "to describe the confusion which ensued—fear, cries of desperation, endeavours to escape, prayers, tears, and blasphemy; such was the scene I met. In order to maintain order, the guard fired on the prisoners, but with powder only. To restore confidence and tranquillity, I assured the prisoners I would remove them from those quarters of the building which the shock had rendered dangerous. I gave this assurance in the name of the king, our august master." In answer to the distressing report, Bianchiotti replied in a cruel fashion. He even worse remarks. On the 30th of December, another earthquake occurred, and 30,000 men, women, and children perished in the province of Basilicata. The same mayor asked for surgical aid on behalf of the inhabitants; 4,000 amputation cases awaited their arrival. Sixty surgeons offered their services, but perhaps being poor, asked that their expenses might be paid, which his Majesty declined, and the poor creatures were suffered to die for want of aid that could be so cheaply rendered. The same terrible report, which 330,000 persons were rendered homeless by this earthquake, and 100 died each day from want of food.

Several gentlemen have returned from the country which has recently been devastated by the earthquake. They had passed nearly a fortnight in wandering from one place to another, and the information which they bring back is of the deepest and most painful interest. According to them the shocks continue throughout the entire district, to the number of five or six a day, sometimes tolerably strong, and generally occasioning the fall of many of the ruin-l houses. The hairbreadth escapes which they had rather a matter for private narrative, but they much heighten the color of the terrible picture they draw. Their trip was extended far beyond Polla, and into the very center of volcanic action, as Potenza, Brienza, Tito, and many other places of mournful celebrity. The scene of desolation was beyond the power of description. The actual labor was not to rebuild, but to destroy; the few houses that remained standing were insecure, and one would have said uninhabitable, but that the people, in their misery, still clung, like rooks, to their falling habitations.

The country, in many parts, still gaped with wide fissures of the breadth of two arms, and when they had closed, had done so unequally, one side being many feet higher than the other. Some of the incidents which they relate seem more like fables than facts. An infant had been dug out alive, after having been under the ruins eight days. Its mother died it too lacerated, and it died. A girl of eight years of age had been disinterred after eleven days' burial, and was still living. The monks of S. Francisco, in Padula, related a story of a girl of 17 years of age, who had been recovered after 21 days' burial—the monks added that the girl spoke of having been visited in her subterranean tomb by a lady dressed in black, who gave her bread and water. She believed that it was the Madonna. Males had also been dug out alive, after 21 days' burial. One of the monks told my informants, that on the night of the 16th ult. the shock was so violent as to throw him out of his bed through the window into the garden of the monastery.

At Veggiano, a poor woman had lost her husband and two children beneath the ruins; two yet survived, but they quickly died of hunger, and the wretched mother hanged herself. Tales of wonderful and tragic interest abound, and if the reader doubts their possibility he has only to read Colletta's graphic description of the earthquake of 1753. The people had not sunk down to anything like regular occupation, but grubbing among the ruins for whatever they could find and seeking for the bodies of their friends, of whom hundreds still remain, as yet disinterred. Supplies were slowly coming in for the poor people, but roads there were scarcely any, and much had to be transported on the backs of mules. The province of Basilicata is the largest in the kingdom, and yet has not more than one carriage road through it of any importance.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1858.

KANSAS MOVEMENTS.—GEN. CALHOUN.—A proposition, in the form of a resolution, will be offered from the Lecompton side, to the effect that the people of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, every provision in that instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, will have the right to change it at any time after its acceptance, if it is accepted, by Congress. This is a concession.

Gen. Calhoun visited Judge Douglas shortly after his arrival. They had a long conversation, several persons being present, and ended in reference to the return from Delaware Crossing. Calhoun made no answer. Before they separated the question was again made. Calhoun replied that the return had been properly certified. Judge Douglas then gave him some sworn evidence on the subject. Calhoun read and turned pale. About 1 o'clock at night Calhoun sent to Douglas's house that he was convinced there had been fraud at Delaware Crossing—510 votes being put down where only 40 votes were cast—and that he had made the correction in the record with the approval of the President. He authorized Judge Douglas, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, and Gen. Quitman to publish this fact.

TROUBLE AMONG THE NEW YORK STREET VENDERS.—The Mayor is giving a deal of trouble to the New York street vendors, who have stands on the sidewalks and corners for the sale of apples, candies, and other articles. The following argument of a German, who was brought up for selling hats at a stand on the sidewalk, illustrates the position of many of them:

"Vat for me?" said the excited German, "you calls me up to violate laws? I had no understanding of vat you call ordinances 'gainst selling boots in der strasse, till tierse policeman bring me np to violate laws."

Mayor.—Didn't you know you had no right to sell without a license?

"I know nixts."

Mayor.—You know it now, and must stop selling.

"Vat can man do and not sell boots in der strasse? I am von poor man—mit a fran and drei kleinen child (vas ist das you call kindern), and have not wish to steal or dishonest be; and I muss live, and how can I live wenn I not sell boots in der strasse?"

Mayor.—You must not violate the laws.

"But I muss live; and how can I live if I not sell boots in der strasse?"

Growth of the Nails.—Some interesting facts are stated in the journals of medicine in regard to the increase of nails and hair in man. From the statements made it appears that the growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more promptly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail that is renewed in one hundred and thirty-two days in winter, requires only one hundred and sixteen in summer—a fact depending on the "vitalists," which seems to be proportioned to it. The increase of nails of the right hand is more rapid than of the left. It differs, also, for the different fingers, and in corresponding with the length of the finger—being most rapid for the middle finger, nearly equal for the two either side of this, slower for the little finger, and slowest for the thumb. The growth of the hair is well known to be much accelerated by frequent cutting. It forms more rapidly by day than at night, and in hot seasons than in cold.

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common sufferings are far stronger links than common joys.

DIED.

On the 12th Inst., FREDERICK BUCHANAN, infant son of James and Sarah E. Buchanan, aged 3 years and 3 months. Pittsburg papers please copy.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POETICAL REGISTER for 1858 just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE. 59 Third st.

MONEY LOST.

On the morning of the 12th inst. in the Market-House, a PORT-MONNIE containing

from \$5 to \$50 in notes, to-wit: Two \$20 bills on the Bank of Tennessee, one \$10 bill on the Bank of Kentucky, and one \$5 bill on the Bank of Missouri, also some change not recollected. The pocket-book contained sundry receipts with the owner's name. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at the Journal office, Third street. fls b&js MRS. McBRATH.

MODES DE PARIS.

WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order, and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms. n&d&bs

Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

Family Sewing Machines.

101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with

increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridges nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and tack, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. Used dec b&js A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

Feb 13 dist. may 28 bly

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at a price to suit the times. of h&ls JNO. H. HOWE.

SILK OR MOLESKIN HATS can be bought from \$3.50 up from the manufacturers, 455 Main street. fls j&b PRATHER & SMITH.

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS for the money. Every description of Soft Hats, Caps, &c., can be had of PRATHER & SMITH. fls j&b

A FEW SETS OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS left which we are offering below cost for cash. Call and examine at 455 Main street. fls j&b PRATHER & SMITH.

VALENTINES

For February 14, 1858.

I have now in store a large stock of

VALENTINES,

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC,

which I will sell

50 per ct. below the usual retail prices.

A large discount to the Trade.

Call or send your orders to W. W. TALBOT, 59 Fourth street. fls j&b

New Goods

MARTIN & PENTON'S,

96 Fourth street.

KID GLOVES of every kind; EMBROIDERIES, new styles; WHITE ELLERSONS, all widths; MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (700 yards); PRESSED FRENCH FLANNELS, all colors; PLAIN COLORED DRILLINGS; SUPER CHINTZES, French and English; BLACK CRAPES, all widths; FRENCH LACE VELS, new styles; And a variety of other new things; to which we invite the attention of purchasers. MARTIN & PENTON. fls j&b

LE BON TON.

THIS beautiful book of fashions for February is just received. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st. fls j&b

VALENTINES.

NOW is the time and 54 Fourth street the place to buy them. F. A. CRUMP. fls j&b

COMIC VALENTINES

TO suit all tastes and professions. We have a large stock from which you can make selections. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street. fls j&b

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

C. DUVALL & CO., No. 537 Main street.

HAVE NOW IN STORE A GOOD ASSORTMENT of all grades of Carpeting, comprising the best patterns of:

Rich Velvet Tapestry Carpets; Rich Velvet Brussels Tapestry Carpets; English and American Brussels do; Imperial 3-ply and 2-ply do; Fine Ingrain do; Axminster, Chenille, and Tufted do.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS from 3 to 24 feet wide. Just received several sheets of beautiful designs, which we cut to suit purchasers.

RICH CURTAIN GOODS, embracing every variety of material, with Trimmings to match, &c.

Strangers visiting the city who contemplate furnishing their homes with any of the above goods will find our house a large and well-stocked store of every article necessary to comfort and elegance, which we offer at the lowest prices. C. DUVALL & CO. 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky. GEO. A. OWEN. ALVIN WOOD. fls j&b

OWEN & WOOD

HAVE IN STOCK from the date will be receiving, their Spring supplies of BOOTS and SHOES, which, as heretofore, they have had made to order by the best manufacturers in Philadelphia and Boston, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

OWEN & WOOD, 405 Market st. one door above Third. fls j&b

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CALF AND KIP BOOTS, pump sole, a No. 1 article, just received and for sale at a low price. OWEN & WOOD. 405 Market st. fls j&b

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Gum Overshoes, Sandals, &c. OWEN & WOOD. 405 Market st. fls j&b

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

A FINE assortment of Valentines, comic and sentimental, for sale, at a low price. Third street, near Market. fls j&b A. DAVIDSON.

FRENCH MOLESKIN HATS of the latest Paris mode are now to be had of HAYES & CRAIG. fls j&b

THAT FOUR-DOLLAR SILK HAT at HAYES & CRAIG'S is superior to anything of the kind found in the East or elsewhere. fls j&b HAYES & CRAIG.

There will be a called meeting of the Chess Club this evening at their new club room, over the office of Drs. Wible & Demiss, on Jefferson street, a few doors above the post-office. Meeting at 7 1/2 o'clock. A full attendance is required.

WAX, PAPEL, AND FEATHER FLOWERS.—We have received some exquisite specimens of these various kinds of flowers made by Mary E. H. McLean, whose advertisement has appeared in our columns. Her taste and skill in the production of such things are very remarkable. Many of her flowers are decidedly the most beautiful we have ever seen. The feather-flowers in particular are of wondrous beauty and delicacy. They look like flowers grown in a more ethereal world than this.

Rev. Fountain E. Pitts, of Tennessee, will preach in the Brook Street M. E. Church on Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock.

A MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.—Hoottown, Beaver Co., Pa., Feb. 10, 1857.—We prefer having HORRIE's HOLLAND Bitters for cash to save duty. Hope to send you soon a recommendation from our minister, testifying to its curative powers. (Signed) 113 & bed 35 w 1 MOODY & CARUTHEES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinos, cashmires, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen

